





MARKHAMS
FAITHFULL
FARRIER.

Wherein the depth of his
Skill is laid open in all those prin-
cipall and approved Secrets of
Horsemanship, which the Author
never published, but hath kept in
his Breast, and hath beene the
Glory of his Practise.



OXFORD,

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Michael Sparke, dwelling in
Greene Arbor. 1631.





To the Reader or
Buyer of this Booke.



Tis a true
saying, *Tempus*
omnia terminat.
So I, Gentle
Reader, having
gained experience all my life
to these present dayes where-
in I am ready to creepe into
the Earth, willing now at the
important request of my best
Friends, haue yeelded my
A 3 selfe

To the Reader.

selfe to lay the Glorie of my Skill in *Horsmanship* open to the World: And having kept secret in the Cabinet of my Breast, these Secrets, by which I haue gained from many a Noble person many a faire pound, I now bestow it vpon thee for the value of *Foure Pence*. It may bee some will account mee a Foole in Print for disclosing my Secrets, but I ever regarded the life of a worthy Horse, before the Word of a Foole. for bee thou Noble, or what else, this here I doe is for thy good. If you take pleasure either in an Horse to *Hunt*, or for the *VVarre*,

To the Reader.

Warre, or for the *Race*, or for
to *Draw*, or a *Hackney*, come
hither, buy, see, and welcome.
Take my opinion, and thou
shalt finde in this my honest
Faithfull Farrier, a *Shop* of
Skill for thee to view: Let
this bee thy *Doctor*, and thy
Druggist: Let this be thy *In-*
structor and *Director*. I hope
that no good minded *Far-*
rier will be greeved with me,
because I giue insight to the
Master of the Horse: For if
thy House were on fire, why
shouldest thou runne to fetch
thy Neighbours Water to
quench it, when thine owne
is neerer at hand. So if the

To the Reader.

Horses Owner know by this Booke how to saue the life of his Horse, why should hee either ride or run to the *Farryer*? But it may bee every Owner of a Horse will not buy a Booke. It matters not if but every *Farryer* haue one, and but that one in a Town, I doubt not, but with making vse of that one, many a Man shall saue the life of his Beast. Come therefore and read these Secrets, which cost me *Paines, Study, Practise,* and *Labour*: All which hath cost mee *Trouble* for my *Ease*. This shall be thy *Pleasure*, which hath beene my *Toyle*:

It

To the Reader.

It shall bee thy Profit which hath beene my Trouble: And this shall bee thy Faithfull Farryer and Instructor.

For what Creature canst thou name more necessarie then the Horse, and what more helpfull at a time of need?

For were wee without Horse, in what a strait should wee be in, hee being our best Servant, both in *Warre* and *Peace*, and of that inestimable value, that hee makes a Man proud of his service?

Now if an Horse be such a profitable Servant for Man, let vs then respect the meanes that

To the Reader.

that God hath given vs for
his Cure: For here is a Schoole
of Skill for thy knowledge.
First, how to make choyse of
a good Horse: Secondly,
what Countrey Horse is the
most fit for thy vse: Either
for service in Martiall or War-
like imployment, or for Swift-
nesse, or for Long travell, or for
Draught, or for Coach, or for
Cart, or for Packe, or any other
Burthen. This shalt thou finde
here in an ample manner, as
if thou wert an old Master
in Smithfield. And this shall
bee my Glory, even as long
as I live, that I have lived to
leave this my last and best
worke

• *To the Reader.*

worke to the World, and to
them, which will not liue to
see it buried in *Oblivion*.

But me-thinkes I heare
some *Momus* say, That the old
Captaine was vnadvised to
put this in Print, which hee
ever kept as a rare Secret, and
it is true, *Veritas odium parit*.

But I reply, *Tempus omnia ter-
minat*. And though I had pro-
mised to my selfe, never to
haue published this worke,
yet being so continually im-
portuned to print it, I was
forced to yeeld, though I had
promised the contrarie. And
let this excuse mee to those
Noble persons whose bountie

To the Reader.

I haue felt, that for them I was
the willinger to publish it in
print while I lived, fearing
that after my death, my then
Fatherlesse Child might get a
new name. But now I leaue
this, being begot in my old
Age, to all Nobles, & Worthy
Gentlemen, and when they
looke not after him, to the
Faithfull Farrier, to be cherish-
ed and to be knowne by the
name of *Captaine*

GERVAS MARKHAMS
last and best Labours,

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THE

THE
Faithfull Farrier:

OR,

A Catalogue of all those principall and approved Secrets in Horsemanship, which the Author never published, but hath kept secret in his owne breast, and which haue beene the Glory of all
his Practise.

Observations in the electing of Horses, & what Countrie Horse is for what vse.

THE first and principall thing which giveth the noblest Character to a good horseman, is the well-electing of horses for that vse and purpose, for which you intend

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to imploy them: And in this choyse there is no better or readier a way then the knowledge of Races and Straynes from whence horses descend, for it is certaine, that the Clymate, Heat, and Cold, are three excellent Elements, in an horses Composition.

Touching the election of horses by their Shapes and proportion, by their Colours and Complexions, and by their Markes and other outward Semblances, I haue written sufficiently in my former books and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing shall fall from my pen in this Treatise, but the very secrets of mine heart, things certaine and approued, things secret and vnpublished.

To come then to the election of horses, according to their Races, Breedes, and Clymates: If you will elect an horse for service, or a Mar-
tiall or warlike imployment, then
these

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these are best,—

The Neopolitan.

The Sardinian, &c.

The Almaine.

The French.

Or any of these Bastardized in
themselves, or with a faire well
shaped and well mettalled English
Mare.

If you will elect for swiftnesse
and service, then,—

The Arabian.

The Barbarie.

The Spanish.

The Grecian.

Or any of these Bastardized in
themselves, or with our best Eng-
lish Mares.

If you will chuse for long travell
and service, then,—

The English.

The Hungarian.

The Sweathland.

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The

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The Poland.

The Irish.

If you will chuse for draught and for service, then—

The Flanders.

The Freisland.

Or any of the *Netherlands*, either Bastardized in themselves, or with our English Races, and these are excellent for Coatch, for Cart, for Packe, or any burden.

The occasions of inward Sicknesse, and Accidents, which happen upon those occasions.

Sicknesse are of divers kindes, and proceed from divers causes, haue their divers Signes, and their divers Remedies, as I haue shewed in my bookes: But to come neereſt to the marke of curing, let me perſwade you to call to account theſe

these few observations.

First, to remember that all sicknesse in horses come either, by Heates, in over-violent exercise; and then is the Grease molten, the heart overstrained, the vitall blood expelled outward, and the large Pores & Orryffices of the heart so stopped, that the spirits cannot returne backe to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or else by Colds, in indiscreet keeping either before or after exercise, and then is the Head perplexed, the Eyes pained, the rootes of the Tongue swelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with rhumaticke moysture, occasioning coughing, and the nostrils still pouring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or else by Surfeit of Food, in either eating too much, or too little of that which is good; or in giving any thing at all of that which is vnwholsome. The first kils the sto-

B 3

macke,

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make, oppresseth the heart, and sends vp those evill fumes into the head, by which is ingendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortall diseases. The second putrefies the blood, and turnes all nourishment into corruption, from whence proceedes the Yellowes, and other such like pestilent diseases, which suffocating the heart, spreads it self vniversally over the whole body, and confounds every faculty and member.

Or lastly, by Accidents, as when a horse receiveth some grievous and deepe wound, either in his body or else in some other vitall and dangerous part, by which nature is so offended, that instantly a generall sicknesse seazeth vpon the horse, and (if not prevented) death suddenly followeth: and these sicknesses, are called *Accidentall-Feavers*; for if you observe it, you shall finde the horse sometimes trembling,
some-

The Faithfull Farrier. 7

sometimes sweating, sometimes cold, and sometimes burning.

Thus you see there are foure occasions of sicknesses in horses, as Heats, Colds, Surfeits, and Accident.

The signes of inward Sicknesses.

NOW to know the true signes of these sicknesses; if it proceed from the first occasion, which is *Heats*; then the signes are these. First, heaviness of countenance, swelling of the limbes, scowring or loosenesse of body in the beginning of the sickness, and driness or constiuenesse in the latter end; short breath and hot, and a loathing or forsaking of his meat.

If it proceed from the second occasion, which is *Colds*; then the signes are heaviness of countenance,

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nance, and either dull or else closed vp eyes, hard boyle or big pustules, betweene the Chopps and the roots of the tongue, and sometimes an hard swelling vp from the chops to the roots of the eare: A rotten and moyst cough, the horse ever chawing some loose, filthy, flegmaticque matter in his mouth after his coughing. which in one respect is no evill signe, because it sheweth a rotten cold that is newly gotten, and soone to be cleansed: whereas to cough cleare and hollow, and not to chaw after it, shewes a drie cold that is of long continuance, sore festred, and hard to be recovered: Lastly, his body will fal away, and when he drinketh, the water will issue forth at his nostrils; and his eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his haire rough and staring.

If it proceed from the third occasion, which is Surfeit of *Meats* and

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and *Drinckes*, either naturall or vn-naturall, then the signes are these; First, heauinesse of head and countenance, in such a violent manner, that the horse can hardly lift his head from the maunger; a dull and dead eye, a staggering and reeling pace, and (if the disease bee farre growne) a franticke and mad behauour, as biting the Racke and Maunger, and at such as shall come about him, sometimes biting at himselfe, and beating his head against the wals, boards, or ground, and other franticke passions: But if the disease bee lesse contagious in the braine, but more inwardly settled at the heart, then the signes are, yellowes in the whites of the eyes, and in the inside of both the vpper and neither lippes; and (if the disease be farre gone) then a yellowes over all the skin, a continuall faint sweat, and a desire rather to lye downe, then to stand, besides a generall

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nerall loathing and forsaking of his meat, which is the common signe of all sicknesses.

Lastly, if it proceed from the fourth occasion, which is *Accident*, then the signes are, a perplexed and troubled body, sometimes sweating at the rootes of the eares, in the flanke, and behinde the fore shoulders against the heart, sometimes trembling over all the body, and sometimes glowing and burning in the vitall parts, and on the temples of the head, against the heart, on the inside of the fore legs next of all to the body, and on the inside of the hinder thighs close to the body; also his mouth will be hot and dry, and his tongue subject to furring and to a white scalded complexion; lastly a generall loathing of his meat, but a great thirstinesse & desire of cold drinke, and when hee can drinke no more, yet a desire still to hold his mouth
in

in the water.

Thus you haue the foure occasions of sicknesses, and the signes by which to know those occasions. Now for as much as sicknesses come many times suddenly and vnlookt for, and that not any man (how skilfull soever) but may sometimes be overtaken with the sudden sickness of his horse: And though hee can after vpon consideration, giue an account for such sickness when it is apparant, yet till nature haue thrust it forth, the disease was obscure to his knowledge; therefore I will here shew those generall and most vsuall signes which doe attend and waite vpon every sickness, by which you may bee enabled to know the approach or beginning of sickness before it take fast hold on the vitall parts, and so vse prevention, or if it haue taken some small hold, then how to fortifie nature against it,
and

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and so to kill the Contagion, ere it come to any great height of danger; or being at the highest, how to qualifie the extremity, and to bring every vitall part and spirit to its first moderate state and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requisite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complections, qualities, customs, and conditions of horses; for whensoever you shall finde any alteration in any of these, be sure there will follow alteration of health, as thus —

First, in the complections of horses, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your horse be a faire bright dapplegray, or a fleabitten, a white, a white-gray or the like; if any of these colours, being naturally cleare and bright, shall grow duskyish or cloudy, or the white haire shall turne sandy and reddish, it is a signe of some vnnatural

rall

rall distemperature in the horse, and that hee is evill affected, and either entereth into a consumption, or into some other inward disease of body.

If the horse be of a pure blacke colour, a bright bay, a browne bay, or a red-sorrell without flexen Maine, or flexen Taile, a cleare chessenut or a mouse-dun; if these hairens shall grow discoloured and contrary to their proper natures, that is to say, of a weaker & worse complexion, as if the blacke turne dunnish or yellow, the bright bay, cloudy, pale, & sandy; the browne-bay, like the mouse dunne; the red-sorrell, corral or like the yellow-dunne; the chessenut, hoarie and gray; and the mouse-dunne, of a more blacke and pale blue then is naturall, all these are signes of inward sicknesses. And as of these colours, so of any other colour whatsoever, if they shall alter from
their

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their proper and true natures, to a worse and more vncomely complexion, that is to say, to a complexion that is vnnaturall and vnproper for an horse, they are most pregnant signes of some inward sicknesse, which either lingereth vpon the horse, or else is suddenly in breaking forth; and therefore by all meanes remember, that the alteration of colours bee vnnaturall: For you must vnderstand, that if the dapple-grey, in proceffe of time, do turne to white; the darke Iron-grey, to a bright grey; the blacke, to an Iron-grey, and such like; that then this is a naturall, and no vnnaturall alteration, and so no signe of sicknesse; and therefore not to bee deceiued, or to stand doubtfull at all, acquaint your selfe well with the true colour and complexion of your horse, which you shall best discern when hee is in the pride and height of lust, when hee is wanton,
full

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full of flesh and smooth, sleeke, and shining: and when you shall see this complexion alter, in part, or all; then ever expect some sicknesse.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the complexion / of your horse, which I include in his colour; so you must also haue a settled knowledge in his countenance and gestures; and to that end you shall be carefull to marke and note his countenance and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doores as without, as well in his play, as in his rest, at his times of feeding, & at his times of exercise; you shall note the cheerefulnesse of his eye, the carriage of his head & necke; which be his angry Characters, and which be his pleasant; when he biteth for wantonnesse, or for offence; and these you shall best finde out, in his feeding, in his exercise & playing, and in his dressing; and if at any time you finde any of these

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these Characters to faile on the sudden, and that his gesture is more lumpish heavy; then call your selfe to account what you haue done, either in exercise, feeding, ayring, or ordering: For there is no doubt, but there is distemperature, and sicknesse is approaching if it be not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the complexion and countenance of your horse; so you must also not be ignorant, but obserue diuers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greatest lights that can be, both to health and sicknesse; and to this end you shall especially marke his filling & his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of discharging his body.

In his feeding, whether he eateth with a good appetite, or a weak stomacke, the first is healthfull, the latter vnwholesome. If he eate with

a good Appetite, he will Neigh and call for his meate before it come, when either he seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sifting of his Oates, chipping of his Bread, and the like; hee will receiue it cheerefully, and greedily, shaking his Head, and shewing other signes of allacritie and reioyceing, which qualities after he haith vsed, if on the suddaine he refraine, and so receiue his meat dully and vnpleasantly, it is a great signe of sickness.

As his feeding, so you shal marke his qualities in emptying, as the Time, the Place, the Substance: the Time, as whether he emptieth in the Night-time better then in the Day; the Place, as whether he emptieth better in the House or abroad, whether in the Hand or when you are mounted, whether before you begin exercise or else after some gentle motion or stirring, whether

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at the Stable doore or at some vsuall places by the way , or in the Ground where you giue him his Exercise; lastly, for the Substance, whether it be much or little, if it be much , you must forbear exercise and make him emptie the oftner ; if it be little , then you may fall to labour at pleasure; then whether it be good or bad, and that commonly falleth out according to the Food he eateth ; if it be cleare, firme, and pale, with white graines, and in complexion like sweet sope, then it is wholsome; if it be blacke, it shewes heat in the Body, if greasie, then it shewes foulnesse, if red and hard, it shewes costiuenesse, if pale and loose, then inward coldnesse. And as thus you obserue his Ordure, so you must also obserue his Vrine: Of both which I haue written sufficiently in my former Bookes.

As these qualities of feeding
and

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and emptying, so you shall note his qualities in Rest and Watching, that is, in his lying down and standing vp, what howres and time hee obserueth for either, and how long he perseuereth in them, and if at any time you find any suddaine or grosse alteration, then be assured of some sicknesse approaching. And thus of any other particular qualitie in your Horse (which you shall obserue in his health) for it is impossible to nominate all, if you find them suddainly to surprise, it is doubtlesse that there is some sicknesse following.

As you thus obserue the Complexion & qualities of the Horse, so you must obserue his naturall customes and conditions, and how in his liuelihood and best health he standeth affected, for to name them I can not, because they proceed most from hidden inclinations, or else accidentall apprehensions, which by

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continuance of time grow to naturall habits: And any of these when they shall surcease or faile, are true prognostications of distemperature and sicknesse.

Many other signes of sicknesse there are, as the not casting of the Coat in due time, Hyde-bound, continuall dislike and leanneesse, where there is good feeding, beside many other: But they are so vulgar & commonly knowne, that I need not rehearse them, and these signes already written are sufficient for knowledge.

The

*The curing of any heart sicknesse, or
head sicknesse, or any ordinarie
inward sicknesse.*

I will now descend to the cure of these inward sicknesses; and although every severall sicknes haue a severall cure, as I haue shewed at large in my Bookes, yet I will draw all here, into one hidden, but certaine and most infallible approued Method, which I haue ever found prosperous and fortunate.

Whēsoever, either by the signes before rehearsed, or other accident or knowledge you shall find your Horse grievously pained with inward sicknesse, the first thing you doe, you shall open his Neck-vaine, and receiue some of the first blood into a Pewter porrenger, which if you set it in cold water it will presently discover the foulnesse and putrefaction, so then you shall let
C 3 the

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the Horse bleed well till the blood change, neither must you be nice or tender in this action, because you must vnderstand, that all inward sicknesses in Horses, draw their effects from the putrefaction of the blood only: And this is the reason.

It is certaine that the Horse (of all other Creatures) hath no Gall or naturall Vessell into which to receive the skummy and putrefied matter which ariseth from the corrupt and collicke blood, but it is either auoyded in excrements, humours, or moderate exercise and sweates, or else by immoderate exercise and violent labour. By too much repletion and fulnesse, by vnwholsome food and evill dyet, or by some other naturall defect, this chollericke corruption increasing and overflowing, it presently and in an instant over-spreads the whole body, having its course through everie vaine, and so discoloureth the

the skin, and makes al the outward parts yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the Lips, also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof, it brings a generall faintnesse over all the body, and in the end suffocating the heart, of force there must follow sudden and certaine mortalitie, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of Horses, for which our weake *Farriers* can giue but an idle and foolish account.

But to returne to my purpose, after you haue taken away good store of blood, and (as you imagine) all, or at least most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him vp in the Stable, tying his head to the emptie Racke gently and at liberty, neither so high that hee shall bee compelled to rest his Head vpon the Bridle, nor yet so low that hee may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus you shall let him

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stand at least two howres.

Now if the sicknesse be not very contagious and dangerous, you shal not administer any potiō vnto him that day, because the vaine being opened, and all the humors, powers and faculties of the body disturbed, it will be a double vexation to the spirits to haue the working of the Potion also; therefore in this case, the sicknesse not being violent, you may forbear further administrati-on, and onely after the Horse hath fasted, as before said, you shall giue him such food as he will eat, whether it be Hay, Bread or Corne, and alwayes provided, that it be strong, savorie, sweet, dry & cleane drest: as for the quantitie, it matters not, for a small pittance will maintaine life; and humor is now to the Horse as food, besides emptines is no great displeasure.

At high Noone you shall giue him a sweet Mash of Malt and
Water

Water made in this manner.

Take halfe a peeke of good Malt well ground, and put it into a payle by it selfe, then take a gallon of faire cleere Water, and set it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyle, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moyst and cover the Malt all over, and stirre them exceedingly well together, crushing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon tasting it with your finger, till it be as sweet as any Honey, and then cover it over with Cloathes as close as you can, and so let it stand and stooue for two or three houres at the least; then the houre being come, in which the Horse is to receiue it, vncover the Mash, and stirre it well about, but finding it too hot, then put to it some cleare cold Water, that may temper and allay it, but in any wise not so much as may take away any
part

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part of the sweetnesse, and in this tempering, with your hand crush and squeeze the Malt as much as you can, then (the Mash being lukewarme) giue it the Horse to drinke, and if hee will eate of the Malt, let him take thereof at his pleasure. This is the best manner of making an ordinarie Mash, or Horse-Caudle, for of that nature and qualitie it is, and to that purpose that a Caudle is administred to a Man, is this given to a Horse; for you must vnderstand, that in these contagious diseases nothing is more pestilent then cold Water, and especially when exercise cannot be vled.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horse-Groomes doe make the Mash another way, putting the Malt to the Water at the first, and so boyling them both together, but this is vnholsome and naught, & that every good House-wife can witnesse, for this long boyling over-scaldes the
the

the Malt, takes away the strength and sweetnesse, and giues an harsh, and vnfavorie taste, which is offensive to the Horses nature.

If your Horse be coy, and refuse to take the Mash, as many are, partly for want of vse and custome, and partly through weaknesse of stomacke, then you shall strayne the Water from the Malt exceeding hard, and so giue it him with an horne to drinke, then take the Graines which you haue so strained, and put them in the Manger before the Horse, on which whether he feed or no it matters not, for if he but smell and snuffell his nose vpon them, it is sufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderous wholsome for his head.

After you haue thus given him his Mash, you shall see that he be very warmly cloathed, as namely, a good woollen Body-Cloath to come round about his heatt, a large
Cloath

28 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

Cloath or two to come over it, and to be well wispt round about, with soft, thicke, & large wispes; for the little, hard, and neat wispes; though they are comely to the eye, yet are they vnwholsome for the body, for their hardnesse & smalnesse makes an impression into the Horses sides, and causeth him forbear to lye downe when Nature & rest requir-
eth it.

The Horse being thus warmly cloathed as aforesaid, and with a very warme Brest-cloath before his breast, for that is an especiall part to keepe warme, you shall then cause one or two to rub all his foure Legs from his Knees & Cambrels downward with very hard wispes, and to rub them so hard as may be; and whilst his limbes are thus in rubbing, you shall take a course rubber or two, made of new harden or hempen Cloath, and warming one after another over a pan of Coales,
with

with them rub the Horse exceeding much in the nape of the Necke, or the Pole just betweene his Eares, and on the Temples of the Head; for there is nothing more wholesome, then these frictions and chafings, for they dissolue humours, revivue all naturall heat, bring a cheerefull nimblenesse into the limbes, and purge the head of all grosse, cold, and rough matter, cleansing and purifying the Braine, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced backe to its first strength and ability.

As soone as you haue ended this action of rubbing, you may then let the Horse take his rest for two or three houres, and onely leaue a locke or two of sweet Hay in his Racke, and no more, for the least quantitie of any thing too much soone cloyeth a sicke Horse.

In the Euening you shall come
to

30 *The Faithfull Farrier*

to the Horse againe, and having rubbed all his limbes and head, as was before shewed, you shall then perfume his head in this manner.

Take of the best and purest *Olibanum* an ounce, then as much *Sterax*, and as much *Beniamin*, and bruisse all them together, I doe not meane bruisse them to small powder, but onely breake them into small lumpes, and mixe them well together, so that taking them vp betweene your fingers, you may not take vp one ingredient alone, but some of all. Then take a Chafingdish, and if it be possible a Chafingdish after the manner of the perfuming Chafingdish, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top where the smoake avoydeth, and in this Chafingdish put well kindled Wood coales, or small Charcoale, then take some of the aforesaid perfume, and lay it vpon the Coales, but in any wise so as it
may

The Faithfull Farrier. 31

may not flame but smoake, then hold the Chafingdish vnder the Horses nose, and let the smoake goe vp into his Nostrils, and thus perfume him well for the space of a quarter of an houre, or halfe an houre at the most. Now it may be the Horse may seem coy to receiue this at the first, because it is strange vnto him, but doe you continue the action, and cherish him, for be you well assured, after he hath once received the smell into his head, he will be as greedy to haue it, as you are willing to giue it, for there is nothing that delighteth an Horse more, or more rejoyceth his spirits, then sweet savours, & odoriferous smels, of which this perfume is one of the chieft.

The effect which this perfume worketh, is, that it purgeth the Braine of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you shall finde by experience in the working) it dissolues

32 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

solues tough matter into water, and brings it away in such abundance, that it is sometimes ready to extinguish the fire as it falleth. It is the greatest comforter of the Braine that can be, and from thence sendeth such cheerefulness to the heart, that it reioyceth the whole body.

There are divers other perfumes which weake *Farriers* vse in this case, as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coale therein, giue the smoake to the Horse. But this is a stincking fauor and no perfume, and although it make the Horse snoare and neese, and so you may imagine it avoideth foule matter, yet it is nothing so, but it offendeth both his Braine and stomacke, and by the noysomenesse of the smell, dullereth and weakeneth the spirits, and rather ingendreth infection, then any way abateh infirmitie; for from rotten-
nesse

ness there can but rottenesse proceed.

Next there is the Perfume of *Brimstone*, either simple of it selfe, and put vpon the fire; or else compounded with another body, as *Butter*, *Oyle*, or the like, and so thrust vp into the Horse nostrils. This I must needs confesse is a sharpe Perfume, and evacuateth much foule matter, and dissolueth the thickest matter into thin water: But yet you must know, that there is in this *Sulphure*, or *Brimstone* a certaine earthy and poysonous quality, which not onely doth offend the vitall parts, but is also most malignant and iniurious both to the eyes of Man and Beast, so that like *Margery Goodcove*, if it haue one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the Perfumes of the Stalkes of *Onions*, *Garlicke*, *Leekes*, *Mustard-seed*, and the like, or the Perfume of the Fruits them-

D selues

34 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

selues either burnt or boyld: But these are also great enemies to the eyes of an Horse, so that I can by no meanes allow them, especially for this reason, because that generally all these inward sicknesses in Horses doe most of all afflict the head and eyes, to which these things are enemies.

Also there is the Perfume of *Wheat*, *Peniroyall*, and *Sage*, boyld till the *Wheat* burst, and so put it into a Bagge fastened about the Horses nose. This I must confesse is the best of many, yet it is much too weake for a strong infirmitie, and the *Peniroyall* hath a bitternesse that is offensive.

As these, so I could nominate diuers others, but none so excellent as the first of all prescribed, and therefore to it I referre you.

After your Horse hath been well perfumed, as before said, you shall let him rest for a quarter of an
houre,

The Faithfull Farrier. 35

houre, and the giue him such food as he will eat, either Bread or Oates of which how little soever he eateth it skils not, for it is to be intended that his stomacke is now at the weakest.

After he is fed you shall toss vpon his Litter, for you must know that he must stand vpon Litter Night and Day, and then (if need be) giue him more Litter, and but a locke or handfull of Hay, that you may be sure to haue him very fasting the next Morning, and so let him rest all the Night without disturbance. The next Morning early, you shall take halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, as the *Greekes* call it, because of the number *Fiue*, which *Diapente* is thus made and compounded.

Take of round *Aristoloch*, of *Gentian*, of the best *Mirrhe*, of *Bayberries*, and of the purest shauings of *Ioory*, of each one ounce, beat all

36 *The Faithfull Fairier.*

but the *Myrrhe* together in a Morter to a fine powder, and searse it through a fine Searse, then likewise beat the *Myrrhe* by it selfe, and searse it also, and then mixe all well together in a Morter, and so keepe the powder in a close Gally-pot.

When you haue taken halfe an ounce of this powder, you shall put it into a pint of the best *Muskadine* that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, tossing it well to and fro, because otherwise the *Myrrhe* will clotter and lumpe together: when it is well brewd (after you haue made cleane your Stable, and righted your Horses Cloathes) you shall with an Horne giue him this Potion to drinke. Then if he haue any small strength you shall mount his backe, and walke vp and downe in some warme or sunnie place for an houre, or thereabout, then set him vp in the Stable warme and well

The Faithfull Farrier. 37

well littered, and tying him to the Racke in his Bridle, let him so stand and fast for another houre, or more, then offer him a little sweet Hay, or any other meat that he will eat, and so let him stand till betwixt twelue and one of the Clocke in the afternoone, at which time you shall first rub his Head and Legges well, as was formerly declared for the day before. Then you shall perfume him, as was before said, and both those workes finished, you shall giue him a sweet Mash, as was also shewed before, and so let him rest till the Evening, at which time you shall offer him either Oates or Bread, but in little quantitie, as handfull by handfull, and be sure it be sweet and cleane drest, sifted and dusted, and so let him rest till eight of the clocke at Night, at which time you shal againe perfume him. Then put sweet Hay in his Racke, tesse vp his Litter, and right his

38 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

Cloathes, but in any wise bare not his Body: then hauing made the Stable cleane, you may leaue him to his rest for that Night.

The Next Day being the third Day, you shall doe all things as you did the secôd Day, already rehearsed. As first, you shall giue him his Potion of *Diapente* and sweet wine, then ayre him, at Noone his Mash, at Euing and Night his Perfume, with all other observations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the helpe of God) but you shall find alteration and health approaching, which you shall know by his stomacke, by his more cheerfull countenance, and by other outwad gestures; and finding that health is comming, you may then forbear to giue him any more Potions, and onely attend him with good Food, good dressing, and moderate exercise,

The Faithfull Farrier. 39

cise, neither shall you giue him any more Mashcs, for although they be wholsome in the extremitie of sicknesse, yet being any thing too much vsed, they take away the Horses stomacke, and brings him to a loathing of other meat, and therefore in stead thereof you shall in the Morning after your Horse is well rubd and drest, take a pottle of faire Water, and heat it scalding hot, then put it into a gallon or two of cleere cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldnesse thereof, and then being scarcely lukewarme, giue it the Horse to drinke: You may, if you please, throw an handfull of Bran, or an handfull of Wheat-Meale into the Water, for it is good, and not hurtfull. As soone as the Horse hath drunke, take his Backe, and ride him forth gently for an houre, or two.

At Noone perfume him, at Evening

40 *The Faithfull Farrier*

ning water him as you did in the Morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at vsuall houres as in time of health, and thus doe for thre or foure dayes more, then finding his strength increasing, you may by degrees abate his Cloathes you may water him abroad at some cleare River, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw everie thing to the same custome as you did in best health.

Thus you see the manner how to cure an Horse that is sicke, but not violently sicke, and as it were at the very point and doore of death, which Cure is this which followeth,

*To cure any violent Sicknesse, if the
Horse be at the very point and
doore of death.*

IF you shall haue an horse in this
extreamity, and desperate case,
then the first thing you doe, you
shall open his Necke veine, and let
him bleed very well: Then two
houres after his bleeding, take
two ounces of the Powder of
Diapente, before rehearsed, and
beat it in a Morter with as much
clarified, pure life Honey, as will
bring it to a substantiall Treackle,
for this is an excellent Treackle,
and of the *Italians* called Horse-
Methridate, and is the same which
our Physicians call *Theriaca Diates-
saron*.

When

42 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

When this Confection is made, you shall take a full halfe ounce thereof, or more, and dissolue it in a pint and an halfe of *Muskadine*, and so giue it the Horse to drinke with an Horne: Then if he haue so much abilitie of Body, walke him vp and downe for halfe an houre, or an houre, either in some sunny place, or some close Barne, or emptie House, then set him vp, and let him fast full another houre.

At Noone giue him, if you can get it, a gallon, or neere thereabout, of the first running of the strongest Ale, before it be put to Barne, and when it is cleere, strong, and carryeth a Royall on the top: But where this is not to be had, then giue him a sweet Mash, perfume him, rub him, cloath him, dyet, and order him in all respects as was shewed you in the former Cure, and thus you shall doe for three dayes together without all faile, and then no doubt

The Faithfull Farrier. 43

doubt, but you shall see health approaching.

At the end of three dayes, you shall forbear all sorts of Mashes of both kinds, and follow all the prescriptions before declared.

Now if during this Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulness of the Horses Body, you shall finde any hard Pustules or Swellings to rise vp betweene the Horses Chaps, and at the Root of the Tongue, then you shall first clip away the haire as close as may be, then you shall take a Waxe-Candle, and therewith burne the swelling, till you may scarifie the Skin, then take a peece of Leather, somewhat larger then the swelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, spread therevpon in some thicke manner your blacke Shoemakers-Wax, that is well seasoned and new, then warming it over a few

44 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

few Coales, lay it vpon the swelling and remoue it not, till it either fall off by it self, or else the sore breake, then renew the Plaster, and with it onely heale vp the Sore. This Plaster for the cheapnesse, and meanes will hardly winne credit with those which are curious: But I dare assure you (that are a lover of Truth) that there is not a more excellent or soveraigne Plaster which belongs to an Horse, for it ripeneth and breaketh any Impostumation whatsoever, it asswageth any hard swelling or tumor, whether in Ioynts, or other Fleshy parts, and it healeth what it breaketh or ripeneth, and with its heat it dissolues all manner of humours that are knit together, & occasion paine or swelling.

There is another accident, which attendeth the sickenesse of Horses, and that is Costiuenesse, or Belly-binding, which maketh an Horse
that

that he cannot Dung, or avoid his Ordure. This accident when at any time it hapneth, it shall be good for you first to rake him, that is, you shall annoynt your hand all over with sweet Butter, or clarified Hogges grease: Some vse Oyle of Bays, but it is too sharpe, and too hot, and many times (if the action be vsed too roughly, or vnadvisedly) it breedeth exulceration and forenesse in the Tuell, and inward parts. Therefore, as before I said, take either Butter, or Hogs grease, and your hand being all besmeared therewith, thrust it vp into his Tuell till you feele his Ordure, and then drawing out as much thereof (if it be blacke & hard) as conveniently you can, without doing injurie to the Horse, or striving with your hand to goe too farre: And if you find it to be very sore baked within, then after you haue raked and got what you can, you shall take a great Candle

46 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

Candle or Percher of three or foure in the pound at the most, and cutting off an inch or two of the vpper or smaller end, with your hand annoynt as before, thrusting the great end forward, put it vp into his Tuell so farre as you can get it, then suddenly drawing out your hand, and leaving the Candle behinde you, clap downe his Tayle close to his Tuell, and drawing it vp betweene his Legges, hold it with both your hands hard and constantly for the space of an houre, or more, in which time the Candle will dissolve in the Horses Body, and so separate and breake his Ordure, that vpon the letting loose of your hand he will presently dung.

This you may doe in every case of extremitie, but not otherwise; and belecue it, you will finde this the most excellentest Suppositorie of all other, and that there is no Glyster which can worke with greater

The Faithfull Farrier. 47

greater efficacie; or more wholefomnesse.

There is another accident which attendeth the sicknesse of Horses, and that is quite contrarie to this before rehearsed, and is called Laxituenesse, or Loosenesse of Body, which is expressed by a vehement and violent scowring: This, if at any time it shall happen, you shall at first note the violence thereof, & the continuance thereof.

The violence is knowne by the thinnesse, the sharpnesse, and the oft and speedy avoyding of the Excrements.

The continuance is knowne by the vnchangeablenesse of the Infirmitie, and by the processe and long continuance of time, contrary to all naturall and wholsome custome; for you are to obserue, that an horle may haue a scowring for a day, or two, or a little more, and this is not vnwholsome, but naturall & good,
and

48 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

and if after it stay of it selfe, then it worketh no evill effect, but if it continue longer, and bring the Horſe into any extraordinarie weakneſſe of Body, then you ſhall ſeek to ſtop it in this manner.

Take a quart of new Milke, and putting thereunto a good ſpoonfull or two of fine Beane flower, and as much *Bolcarmoniacke* finely beaten to powder, boyle all together till the Milke thicken, and then being made lukewarme, giue it the Horſe with an Horne, and doing thus a morning or two, no doubt but it will bind the Horſe, which if it doe not, then you ſhall take a quart of Red-Wine, and put thereunto a handfull of the Hearbe called *Sheepheards Purſe*, and halfe ſo much of *Tanners Barke*, and boyle all very well together till the Herbe and the Barke be ſoft, then ſtraine it, and put thereto two ſpoonfull of the powder of Cinamon, and
being

The Faithfull Parrier. 49

being made lukewarme, giue it the Horse to drinke with an Horne, and this doe one morning, or two, or three if need require. For mine own part, I never found but it wrought good effect, and so I hope all men shall find that approue it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heretofore in this booke for Sicknesse of what extremitie soever, I make you rely only vpon *Diapente*, or Horse-Methridate, which is a kind of *Diateffarō*. And for as much as at many times, & in many places, those things cannot be had, then in such extremitie, and the Horse being at the point of death, in stead of the Powder of *Methridate* aforesaid you shall take halfe a pint of *Dragon* water, and dissolue into it, a good spoonfull or more of the best *Treacle* vpon a soft fire of embers, then being lukewarme, giue it the Horse to drinke with an Horne, and thus doe for a morning, two, or three, till

E you

50 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

you see alteration and health approaching.

This expelleth all infection and evill from the heart, comforts the spirits, & restores nature to its first best strength.

And thus you haue the vttermost secrets of my heart concerning the curing and discerning of all manner of inward sicknesses in Horses, how desperate, mortall, or contagious soeuer.

*The preventing of all inward
Sicknesses.*

THE preventing of inward sicknesses, consisteth in two speciall observations and considerations.

The first, is to prevent it before it come, so that it may not offend at all.

The second, is to take it at the first appearance, and so prevent it
that

that it arise not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent sicknes that it offend not your Horse at all, it is an excellent course when you put your Horse to grasse, ever three or foure dayes before you turne him out, to take Blood from his Necke veine, then the next day after to giue him a pint and an halfe of *Mushadine*, and halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the Horse *Meibridate*, or *Treacle*, before rehearsed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloathes, if he haue beene vsed to any, and to make his Body familiar with cold. Also you shall obserue when you let your horse blood, to proportion the quantitie which you take from him, according to the goodnesse or badnesse of the blood whē you behold it, for the losse of good blood is vnwholsome, and doth hurt, and to preferue ill blood, is both dange-

52 The Faithfull Farrier.

rous and noysome. Also if you obserue, when you take blood from your Horſe, to receiue it into a veſſell, and by ſtirring it about continually as the Horſe bleedeth, to keepe it from clotting, then hauing bled, to take the blood, and to beſmeere it all over the Horſes backe and body, you ſhall find it wonderful wholſome, for it comforteth the body, cleareth the ſkin, and breedeth a reioycing in all the Horſes vitall parts.

Now if you haue no determination to put your Horſe to graſſe, and yet you would prevent inward ſickneſſe, then you ſhall obserue, once in two or three moneths, when you haue the beſt leaſure to reſt your Horſe after it, not to fayle to giue your Horſe *Muskadine* and *Diapente* or *Muskadine* and Horſe-*Methridate* as was before ſhewed, and not to leaſe blood at all, for this verie Potion is the greateſt purger and purifier of
the

the blood that can be, and avoideth all that yellow choloricke matter, and other evill and vndigested humors which corrupt the blood.

Now you are to obserue here, that although I only prescribe *Muscadine*, wherein you shall dissolue your Powder, or *Methridate*, yet know that when you cannot get *Muscadine*, or other sweet Wine, that then you may take strong Ale, or Beere, but in greater quantitie, for as you take but a pint & an halfe of Wine, you shall take of Beere or Ale a full Ale quart, as for the powder or *Methridate* you shall keep the first quantitie already prescribed, and if you warme your Beere or Ale a little on the fire, it will not be amisse, but better, yet that I referre to your owne discretion.

Now to take sicknesse at the first approach, and to prevent it, that it arise not to any great danger, you shall by all meanes obserue to look

54 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

well into the occasions of sicknesses
which are already shewed, and into
the signes of those occasions, and if
you find your selfe guiltie of any of
those occasions, or that the Horse
discovereth any of the former signs
then presently let the horse blood,
and three severall mornings after,
giue him the Drinke or Potion be-
fore prescribed, and vndoubtedly it
will prevent all the force of sicknes,
and restore the Horse to his former
strength, and good estate of Body,
And thus much of all inward
sicknesses, and their
prevention.

Two

Two sorts of Bals to cure any violent Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent Heart-sicknes, to purge away all molten Grease, to recover a lost Stomacke, and to keepe the Heart from fainting with exercise, and to make a lean Horse fat suddenly.

TAke of Aniseeds, of Commi-seeds, of Fenegreekeseeds, of Canthamuseeds, of the Powder of Elicampane roots, of each 2 ounces, beat them, and searfe them to a verie fine Powder, then adde to them one ounce of the flower of Brimston, then take an ounce of the Best Iuce of Licoras, and dissolue it in halfe a pint of White wine, which done, take an ounce of the Oyle of Aniseeds, and as much of the Sur-rup of Colefoot, then of Sallet-oile & of fine Life Honey, of each halfe

56 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

a pint, then mixe all this with the former Powders, and with as much fine Wheat flower as will bind and knit them altogether, then worke them into a stiffe paste, and make thereof Bals somewhat bigger then French walnuts, and so keepe them in a close Gally pot, for they will last all the yeare: & when you haue occasion to vse them, take one, and anoint it all over with sweet Butter, and so giue the Horse euerie morning one in the manner of a Pil, and ryde him a litle after it, if you please, otherwise you may chuse, then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your vsuall custome, and thus doe (if it be to prevent sicknesse) for three or foure mornings together, but if it be to take away infirmitie, then vse it at least a weeke, or more; if it be to take away molten Grease, or foulness, then instantly after his heat, and in his heat onely; but if it be to

fatten

fatten a Horse, then vse it at least a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficultie in the giving of it as Pils, you may then at your pleasure dissolue one of these Bals either into sweet Wine, Beere, or Ale, and so giue it the Horse to drinke with an Horne. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmitie, as the running Glanders, or such like, then besides these Bals, you shall make you these second Bals.

Take of Wheat flowre six pound or more, as shall suffice to make stiffe the Past, then take of *Aniseeds*, of *Cominseeds*, of *Canthamus*, of *Fennegreake*, of ordinarie *Brimstone*, of each two ounces, of *Sallet-Oyle* a pint, of *Honey* a pound and a halfe, of *Whitel Wine* a pottel, beat the hard simples to a fine powder, and searse them, then with the rest make them into a stiffe Paste. The of this Paste take a Ball as bigge as a Mans fist, and dissolue it in two or three gallons

58 *The faithfull Farrier.*

lons of cleete cold running water, by washing and laving the PASTE therein, and so giue it the Horse to drinke at his ordinarie warring-times, or at any other time when he is disposed to drinke, for he cannot drinke too much of this water, then ride and warme him a little after it. Then when the Water is spent, doe not cast away the bottome, but filling the Vessell vp againe with new fresh water, dissolve another Ball therein, and thus doe fourteene daies together at the least, and you shall see wonderfull effects arise thereof.

This Water scowreth, cleanseth, and feedeth in admirall manner. And the other lesser Bals, first spoken of, purge the stomacke and intrals of all foulnessse, 'avoydeth molten Grease, and fortifieth Nature so powerfully, that it leaues no evill in the Body.

And this small Ball (if it were
for

The Faithfull Farrier. 59

for my life) would I giue to an
Horse immediately vpon his draw-
ing forth, if he went either to
run, to hunt, or to vse any
violent or extreame

labour.

Another

Another way how to fatten a Horse suddenly.

THere is another way to fatten an Horse suddenly, but not better then that before shewed, yet this I haue found both good and certaine, & therefore I referre it to your owne discretion.

Take of *Elicampane*, of *Coming-seeds*, of *Turmericke*, of *Aniseeds*, of each two ounces, of *Groundsell* an handfull, boyle all these very well with three Heads of *Garleeke* cleansed and stamped, in a gallon of strong Ale, then strayne it well, and giue the Horse a quart to drinke lukewarme in the morning fasting, then ride him till he be warme, the set him vp warme, and thus doe for foure or fiue mornings, and then turne the Horse to grasse (if the time of the yeare be sutable therefore)

The Faithfull Farrier. 61

fore) and he will feed wonderfully and suddenly.

But if the time of the yeare serue not for Grasse, then you shall keepe him in the House, and over and besides the drinke before shewed, you shall take the fine Powder of *Elicampagne*, and the fine Powder of *Cominseeds*, of each a like quantitie, mixe them well together, then every time you giue your Horse Provender, which would be at least thrice a day, as morning, noone, and night. Take halfe an ounce of this Powder, and sprinkle it by little and little into his Provender, for feare of offence, till all be eaten vp. And thus doe for fourteene dayes together at the least, and you shall see the Horse prosper in wonderfull and strange manner.

How

62 The Faithfull Farrier.

*How to keepe a Horse, or Iade from
tyring.*

IF you ride on a tiring Iade, or
feare the perplexed crueltie of a
tyred Iade, then be sure to carrie
about you the fine scarfe Powder of
Elicampne, and when others bayte
their Horses, or that you come to
the place of Bayte for your Horse,
the first thing you doe, set vp your
Horse warme, and doe not walke
him. After he hath beene well rub-
bed, take a quart of strong Ale, and
put thereto halfe an ounce of the
Powder of *Elicampne*, and brew it
altogether, then giue it the Horse
with an horne, which done, tye his
head to the Racke, for you need not
care for Provendar till night, at
which time Provendar him well,
& in the morning giue him Oates
or Bread, or both, in plentifull man-
ner,

ner, and being ready to backe him, giue him the former quantity of Ale, and the Powder aforesaid, and doubtlesse you shall find him to travell with great courage & spirit.

Also if you take a bunch of *Pen-niroyall*, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffell, you shall finde it very comfortable, & it will cause your Horse to travell lustily.

Now if your Horse, notwithstanding all this, do happen to tire, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the Hearbe called *Arsesmart*, rub his backe all over very hard, then laying *Arsesmart* also vnder the Saddle, so ride him, & if there be any life in him, it will make him goe. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is almost vn-sufferable, and therefore I would haue you vse it with great discretion, & but seldome, or when extreamity requireth it.

Another

64 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

*Another receipt against tiring, or
for any sore or dangerous Cold.*

TAKE of the best *Indian Necotian*
(which we call *Tobacco*) and be
sure it be not sophisticated, or by
any other accidentall meanes adul-
terated. Drie this in the Sunne in a
Glasse close luted, then pound it ve-
rie small, & mixe it with an equall
quantitie of the Powder of *Cockel-
shels*, then with the Oyle of *Dill*, and
the Oyle of *Cloues*, make the Pow-
der into a Paste, or solid body, then
make pretty round Bals thereof, as
bigge as Walnuts, & drie them in
the shadow, in the *Canicular* dayes,
otherwise called the *Dogge* dayes,
then keepe them close in a sweet
Gally Pot, and giue them as Pils in
the time of necessitie, that is to say,
a Ball at a time, whensoever your
Horse

The faithfull Farrier. 63

Horse shall faynt in travell, or if
your Horse haue taken any sore
cold, or surfeit, then giue him the
Ball in the morning fasting, and let
him haue a little exercise after it,
then cloath warme, rub well, and be
sure not to lay any cold water to
the Horses heart, without mode-
rate exercise after it, for of
all dangers, that is the
greatest.

F

Another

66 The Faithfull Farrier.

*Another Receipt for any extraordinary
Cold, dry Cough, or purficknesse in
an Horse, which the weake
Farriers call, Broken
winded.*

BEcause the former Receipt is
curious in the making, and as-
keth the observation of Times, and
Seasons, neither can be effected at
all times and houres, therefore I
will set you downe here, the secrets
of my knowledge, and those ready,
easie, & approued Receipts, which
I never found to fayle, but to worke
that goodnesse which I haue ever
desired.

Therefore whensoever you find
your Horse taken with any extreme
old Cold, dry Cough, or Pūficknes
(which ignorant Farriers call Bro-
ken winded) you shall take three
quarters of an ounce of the Con-
serue

The Faithfull Farrier. 67

serue of *Elicampane*, and dissoue it in a pint & a halfe of the best Sack and so giue it to the Horse with an Horne, in the morning fasting, and ride him a little after it. And this you shall doe diuers mornings together, till you see the infirmities decrease, and wast away.

Now because there is some curiositie in the making of this conserue of *Elicampane*, and that diuers men doe compound according to their diuers opinions, I will here shew you the severall compositions, their severall vses, and their severall vertues, together with mine owne opinion of the goodnes, as I haue found it in my practise, and so leaue it to your owne iudgement.

The conserue of *Elicampane*, is of two kinds; the one is Simple, the other is Compound.

The Simple Conserue is made in this manner:

Take of the purest Roots of *Elicampane*

68 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

campane, that are preserved in sweet Sirrup, and beat those Roots and the Sirrup together in a Morter, till you haue brought it to an entire thin Substance, then with the finest refined Sugar that can be got, thicken it vp, and bring it to the perfect body of a Conserue, then put it in a Gally pot, and keepe it close, and vse it in time of necessitie, as was before shewed.

This Simple Conserue is of excellent vse, and taketh away any ordinarie Cold, or stopping, it comforteth the Lungs, inlargeth the Wind, purgeth the Head of all filthy matter, and dissolueth many other obstructions, yet is not this the best Conserue, neither worketh the best effect, if the infirmitie be old and dangerous, or if there be any attainture in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that case you shall flye to the Compound Conserue which is made in this manner.

Take

The Faithfull Farrier. 69

Take the best candied Roots of *Elicampane* that can be gotten, and beat them in a Morter with the Sirrup of *Coltsfoot* till it be brought to a very thin substance, then with the finest refined Sugar thicken it, as before shewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conserue; then keepe it close in a Gally pot, and vse it with Sacke, as was before declared.

This is the true Conserue, and hath the greatest vertue; for I haue knowne it in the continuance of a small time, and by the daily vse thereof, to take away diuers dry (and supposed incurable) Coughes, it hath taken away the heauing of the Body, and so enlarged the wind, that albeit the motion was before swift, like the broken winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and slow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompanie it, hath been quite put away.

90 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

Now whereas I prescribe vnto you the taking of the candied Roots of *Elicampane*, I thinke it not amisse, because the Apothecarie is not euer at your elbow, to shew you how you shall candye them your selfe : As thus,

Take of the finest refined Sugar, or the best white Sugar Candy, and dissolue it in Rose water, then boile it to an heighth, and when the Sirrup is cold, put in your Roots, being cleere and well cleansed, and let them rest in the Sirrup a prettie space, then take them out, and boile the Sirrup over againe, and as before put in your Roots, then boyle the Sirrup over againe the third time to an hardnesse, putting in more Sugar, but no Rose water, then put in all your Roots, the Sirrup being cold, and so let them stand till they candy. And in this wise you may candy all manner of Roots, Flowers, or any thing else.

Now

Now if you find any difficultie either in the making, or the procuring of these Medicines before shewed, or that the infirmitie not being great, or dangerous, you thinke a Medicine of lesse force, and easier to compasse, will accomplish it:

Then you shall take of the Sirrup of *Coltsfoot* an ounce, of the fine Powder of *Elicampane*, of *Aniseeds*, and of *Licoras*, of each halfe an ounce, of browne Sugar Candy an ounce, devided into two parts, then with as much sweet Butter as will suffice, worke all the former Powders, and one part, or halfe of the Sugar Candy, and all the Sirrup, into a stiffe Paste, then devide it into two or three Bals, and role them into a round forme, or the fashion of an Egge, and after role them all over in the other halfe, or part of the Sugar Candy, and then giue this whole quantitie at one time to

E 4

the

72 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

the Horse in the manner of a Pill, and giue them in the morning fasting, then ryde the Horse halfe an houre after the giuing, and let him fast two houres at the least after he commeth in, and let him be warme cloathed, and stopt, & his Limbes, and Body well rubbed, especially his Head; Let him by no meanes drinke any cold Water, but so, as he may haue exercise after it, and let his exercise be moderate and not violent, let his Hay be a little sprinkled with Water, & his Oates with Beere or Ale, as for Bread, it is of it selfe moyst enough; and let all his meat generally be well dusted, sifted, or chipped, for nothing is more offensiue then foulness, & drynesse, nor more comfortable then cleannesse, provided that your Corne be not greene and vnsweet in the Mow or Reeke, your Bread new, nor your Hay vnsweet or rotten.

Thus

The Faithfull Farrier 73

Thus you shall doe, not for one morning, or two, but for divers, till you find amendment; neither shall you spare any travell or occasion; but having medicine about you, vse it in your journeying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but addes to the force thereof, and makes the body a great deale more able.

An

*An excellent scowring after any sore
Heate, or for any fat Horse after his
exercise.*

TAKE a quart of good Sacke, and
set it on the fire in a Bason, or
open Skillet, & when it is warme,
take an ounce of the clearest Rossen
and bruisse it exceeding small, then
by degrees little after a little put it
into the Sacke, and stirre it fast
about, for feare of clotting, and
when the Sacke & it is incorpora-
ted, then take it from the fire, and
put thereto halfe a pinte of the best
Sallet-Oyle, & in the cooling stirre
them all well together, then lastly
take an ounce of the browne Sugar
Candy beaten to Powder, and put
it in also, & being lukewarme, giue
it to the Horse in the height of his
heat, as soone as you come home
from exercise, then rub hard, cloath
warme

warne, and let him fast at least two houres after, but yet depart not your selfe, or some deputy for you, out of the Stable, but stay and keepe the Horse stirring, and waking, partly by extraordinary noyse and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him moue vp and downe as he standeth, for there is nothing more hurtfull to the Horse, or the working of the Medicine, then sleepe, stilnesse, and rest, & nothing better or more available to the working of the Medicine, then action or motion: for they make the spirits worke, and stirre vp those humours which should be removed, when rest keepes the spirits dull, and the humours so inclosed and reserved, that Nature hath nothing to worke vpon.

Whensoever you giue any scowring, be sure that day to giue no cold water after it, for it is binding, and knitteth, and detayneth that
foul-

foulness which the Scowring should take away.

Thus you see how to giue a Scowring in the proper and due time: But if now either through Errour, Ignorance, or Imagination that your Horse is so cleane, that he needeth no Scowring (as I know many of opinion, that Scowrings are idle vnnecessarie things, & not to be vsed at all) yet your Horse, having his Grease molten, and no course taken for the auoyding thereof, you find he droopeth, and languisheth, as of force the Horse must doe, and experience daily shewes it vs. For the opinion that Scowrings are vnprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this case, vpon the first apprehension of the euill, you shall giue the Horse a sweet Mash in the Euening, which is in the same nature, and of the same qualitie that a Preparatiue is before a Purgation: Then the next morning

The Faithfull Farrier. 77

old morning very early mount his
a backe, & in some convenient piece
ue of ground giue your Horse a gentle
gh heat: I doe not meane that you
on shall runne him furiously, or vio-
ne lently, but to gallop him gently;
w neither to heat him through the ex-
gs tremitie of sudden and sharpe la-
ot bour, but to warme him kindly
through the continuance of mode-
rate exercise. Nor would I haue
you to melt his Grease anew, but
onely to loosen and stirre vp that
which was before molten.

Your exercise being finished, do
not alight from his backe suddenly,
but rub him as you sit on his backe,
and so bring him home; then pre-
sently having the Scowring ready,
as soone as you are alighted, giue it
him lukewarme, then rub him dry,
cloathe and stop him very warme,
and then in all other things doe as
hath beene before declared.

For

78 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

*For any dangerous Bots, Maw-wormes,
or poysoned Red Wormes.*

TAKE as much *Precipitate* (which
is *Mercurie Calscynd*) as will
gently lye vpon a Silver Twopence
and lap it in a piece of sweet But-
ter almost as big as an Hens Egge,
in the manner of a Pill, and then in
the morning fasting, the Horse ha-
ving stood all night on the Mussell,
or at the emptie Racke, if it be pos-
sible, or otherwise (if the extremity
of the disease compell you) at any
other time, draw forth the Horses
Tongue, and make him swallow
downe the Pill, then chafe him a
little vp and downe, and after set
him vp warme, making him fast full
two houres after, & it will kill all
manner of Wormes whatsoever:
Yet in the administration hereof,
you must be wondrous circumspect
and

The Faithfull Farrier. 79

and carefull, for in the *Precipitate* there is a strong poysonous quality, so that by no meanes there must be taken more then is prescribed, except with good caution.

Againe, if you mixe the *Precipitate* with a little sweet Butter, as much as an Hazell-Nut, before you lap it vp in the great lumpe of Butter, it will not be worse but better, and it will allay much of the evill qualitie. But this I leaue to your owne discretion, assuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this for this infirmity.

For

*For Gourden, or foule sweld Legges,
or other parts, by reason of melting
the Grease, or other Accident.*

FIRST with a Fleame pricke the parts that are swelled, then take a pinte of Wine lees, an ounce of *Cominseeds*, & an handfull of Wheat flower, and boile them together till they be thicke, then apply this Poultus very hot to the sweld parts, renewing it but once in foure and twentie houres, and if this in two or three dayes drawe it to an head, then launce it, and heale it either with a plaster of Shoomakers wax, or else with the yealke of an Egge, Wheat flowre and Honey beaten together to a Salue.

But if it doe not draw to any head, & yet the swelling continue, then take of Pitch a quarter of a pound,

The faithfull Farrier. 81

pound, and as much Virgin Wax, of Rozē halfe a pound, of the Iuice of Iſop halfe an ounce, of Galbanum halfe an ounce, of Myrrh ſecondary halfe a pound, of Bdelium Arabicum halfe an ounce, of Deeres Suet halfe a pound, of Populeon halfe an ounce, of the drops of Storax halfe an ounce: boile all theſe together in an Earthen Pot, and after it is cold, take of Bitumen halfe a pound, of Armonjacke an ounce and a halfe, and of Coſtus as much, beat theſe into fine Powder, & then incorporate them with the other, and boyle them all over againe very well, which done, poure the whole mixture into cold Water, and then role it into ſeuē bigge Roles plaſterwiſe, after ſpread this Plaſter vpon a peece of Leather, and fold it about the ſweld member, or lay it vpon the ſweld part, & if any thing, then this will aſſwage it, and giue much ſtrength to the Synewes.

G

You

82 . *The faithfull Farrier.*

You shall by no meanes remove this Plaster, so long as it will sticke on.

This Plaster I must confesse, is costly and curious to make, but it is wonderfull soveraine, and of singular vse. For the Horse that is continually kept with it; I meane that hath it applyed to his Limbes, ever when he commeth from travell, he shall never be troubled with sweld Legges, nor yet ever put out Wind-gals.

Now if you will neither goe to this cost, nor endure this trouble, yet would haue your Horse cured of this Infirmitie, then assuredly I know not any thing better or more approued, then continually both before and after travell, and in the House, many times in the day to laue and wash your Horses limbes, or other sweld parts, with the coldest and clearest Fountaine Water that you can get, and sometimes let
the

The Faithfull Farrier. 83

the Horse stand in some cold cleare River for the space of a quarter of an houre or more, vp to the knees, and cambrels, but no further.

This Medicine, how poore soeuer it looke, is of infinite vertue, and though I write of cold Water, yet is the operation hot and fierie, only this you must take to your remembrance, that this application appertaines not to Impostumations, but to Straines, and Swellings, which are without much
anguish.

*To heale or dry vp any old Vlcer,
or cankerous Sore.*

TAke Masticke, Frankinsence,
Cloues, greene Copperas, and
Brimston, of each a like quantitie,
of Myrrhe double so much as of
any one of the other. Beat all to a
fine Powder, then burne it on a cha-
sing-dish and Coales, but let it not
flame. Then as the smoake ariseth
take a good handfull of fine Lint, or
Towe, and hold it over the smoake
so that it may receiue all the per-
fume thereof into it. Then when it
is thorowly well perfumed, put the
Lint into a very close Boxe, and so
keepe it.

Then when you haue occasion to
vse it, first wash the Sore with
Vrine, then dry it, and lastly lay on
some

The faithfull Farrier. 85

some of this Lint, or tow, and thus doe twice a day, and it is a speedy Cure.

As this is soveraine for an Horse, so it is as soveraine for any man also.

G 3 *To*

88 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

*To cure the running Frush, or any Im-
posthimation in the sole of the Foot,
to dry up Scratches, Paines,
and the like cankerous
Sores.*

TAke old Vrine and boyle it
with good store of Allome,
and keepe it in a close Vessell by it
selfe, then take a good handfull or
two of greene Nettles, strong and
keene, and spread them on some
Plate, or other vessell, and dry them
either before the fire, or in an Ouen
(after the household bread is drawn)
then crush and bruse them into a
very fine Powder, then looke what
quantitie of Powder there is, and
take the like quantitie of Pepper
beaten to as fine a Powder, & mixe
both very Well together, then keep
this Powder in a close Bladder.
Now

The Faithfull Farrier. 87

Now when you haue occasion to
vse it, first wash the sore place with
the Vrine and Allome, made verie
warne, and the Sores thoroughly
scowred, after dry them with a fine
Lawne, or Linnen ragge, and lastly
strow or pouce of the Powder, so
as it may cover all the Sore, and
thus doe ever after travell,
once a day in the
time of rest.

~~then in the morning Embers, and
cover the all over, & on everie side,
and to let them lye a good space till
the Embers be all decayed, then take
them up and beat the stick to a ve-
rie fine least Powder, then with a
Goose quill blow this Powder into
the Holes. **For** the Eye is offended
with Pine, Webbe, Filme, or any
thickness, or soreness, and it is a
certaine Cure: And this doe Mor-
~~row, and the next day, and the day after~~
before any wayre or inflamed Eye
for any Brule, stripe, or descending
humour.~~

88 The Faithfull Farrier

of no less use than now and then
~~diversely and sundry sorts of~~
~~of the same sort, and of the same~~
For any sore Eye of Horse,
or Beast.

Take the shels of seven or eight
 Egges, and cleanse away the
 inner slyme from them so cleane as
 may be, then lay those shels be-
 tweene two cleane Tyles, and so lay
 them in hot glowing Embers, and
 cover the all over, & on everie side,
 and so let them lye a good space till
 the shels be all dryed, then take
 them vp, and beat the shels to a ve-
 rie fine searst Powder, then with a
 Goose quill blow this Powder into
 the Horses Eye that is offended
 with Pinne, Webbe, Filme, or any
 thicknesse, or foulnesse, and it is a
 certaine Cure: And thus doe Mor-
 ning, Noone, and Night. But if it
 be for any watery or inflamed Eye,
 for any Bruse, Stripe, or descending
 humor,

The Faithfull Farrier. 89

humour, then take a Spoonfull and
an halfe of the fine searst Powder
of white Sugar Candy, and being
mixt together with as much May-
Butter (if you can get it, or for want
thereof, the best sweet Butter) work
both these Powders into a gentle
Salve, and therewith annoint the
Horses Eye Morning, Noon, and
Night, for it cleanseth, purgeth,
comforteth, and cooleth,
and thus doing three or foure
times it will take away

the Stings.

For

90 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

*For a Backe-sinew straine, or any other
straine.*

TAKE an ounce of Turpentine,
and two or three Spoonfulls of
Aquavine, and beat them together
in a Bladder, or other vessell, till
they come to a perfect Salve, then
annoint the Straine very well ther-
with, and heat it in, either with an
hot Bricke, or else a Barre of Iron,
and thus doing three or foure
times, it will take away
the Straine.

For

For any old Straine, or lamenesse in
Ioynts, Sinewes, &c.

TAke Boares Grease, Bolearmo-
niacke, blacke Sope, and Nerue
Oyle, of each a like quantitie, boyle
them well together, and then apply
it hot to the grieve, rubbing and
chafing it in exceedingly, and also
heating it in very well, either with
an hot Brickbat, or hot Fire-shovel,
or an hot Barre of Iron, thus
doe once a day, untill the paine
doe depart away.
~~cover the greiv
thick, & so fold it about the grei
ved part, then take a drie flou
and roule it about the we, and so
let the Horse rest: And thus doe
once a day at the least, till you
finde some amendment.~~

For

For any griefe, paine, numbnesse, weaknesse, or swelling in Ioynts, that cometh of a cold cause.

TAKE *Aqua-vita*, and heat it on the fire, and therewith bathe the grieved part, or member very well, and holding an hot Barre of Iron before it, make the Medicine to sinke in; then take a Linnen cloth and wet it well in the same *Aqua-vita*; lastly, take Pepper beaten and searst to fine dust, and therewith cover the wet Cloath all over very thicke, & so fold it about the grieved part; then take a drie Rouller and roule it about the wet, and so let the Horse rest: And thus doe once a day at the least, till you finde some amendment.

*For any desperate & incurable Straine
in the Shoulder, or other hidden
parts, for any Fistula, Pole-evill,
or other Impostumation
or Swelling.*

TAke a large earthen Vessell of a gallon, two, or three, & almost fill it with the Hearbe Arsesmart, and Brookelime, equall in quantity and equally mixt, then put to them as much of the oldest and strongest Vrine that can be got, as will cover the Hearbes all over, and fill the Vessell full, then cover the pot close with a stone, board, or such like thing, and so let it stand, for this can never be too old.

Now when you haue occasion to vse it for any griefe aforesaid, you shall take an earthen Pipkin, and
put

94 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

put thereinto both of the Vrine and the Hearbes so much as shall be convenient for the grieve, and you shall boyle it well vpon the fire. Then if it be for a shoulder straine, you shall take an old Boot, and cut off the Foot, so that you may draw it over the Horses foot, and aboue his knee, almost to the elbow of his shoulder, keeping the neather part of the Boote as close and strait about his Legge as may be, but the vpper part (which covereth all the shoulder) must be wide and spacious : Into this Boote thrust all your mixture as hot as the Horse can suffer it, and lay it fast and close about the shoulder, especially before and behinde, then drawing vp the vpper part of the Boot, so fasten it to the Mayne of the Horse, that it may by no meanes slip down, but keepe constant and firme. And thus you must doe once or twice a day till the grieve depart.

As

The Faithfull Farrier. 95

As for the effect thereof, you shall finde it, for this is the violentest of all Medicines, so that if there be any soule matter that must come forth, this will in an instant bring it to an head, ripen, breake, and heale it: if there be no such thing, then in as short a time, it will driue away the offending humours, take away the swelling, and giue present ease.

Yet would I haue you to vse this but in extreamity, because for the time, the torment is almost insufferable, and indeed, for nothing but an Horse to endure.

Now if it be for a Fistula, or any such like Impostumation, or Swelling, then you may spare the Boote, and onely lay on the Medicine in the manner of a Pultus, and it will be altogether sufficient.

For

*For Foundering, Fretting, or any
Imperfection in the Feet, or Hoofes
of an Horse.*

First pare thin, open the Heeles
wide, and Shoo large, strong and
hollow, then take a good quantitie
of Cowes Dung, halfe so much
Grease, or Kitching-fee, a like quan-
titie of Tarre, and a like quantitie
of Soot, boyle all these very well
together, and then boyling-hot as
may be, see you stop your Horses
Feet therewith daily, and it will not
onely take away all anguish, but al-
so strengthen the Hoofes, and make
them to indure any labour. But
when you journey or travell the
Horse (as exercise awayleth much
for this Cure) then put in the afore-
said Stopping cold, the first night
after his labour, & adde vnto it the
white of an Egge or two, for that
will

will take away the heat and beating
of the former dayes labour, & will
keepe the Fust strong and dry. But
in time of rest, let it be boyling hot
as aforesaid.

Now if the Hoofe be naturally
brickle, or by accidēt broken, or by
the former infirmitie dried vp and
straitned; Then to inlarge it, to
make it tough, and to make it to
grow swiftly, take of Pigges greafe
or of Hogges greafe, of Turpentine
and of Mastick, of each a like quan-
titie, and halfe so much Lard as of
all the rest, melt all but the Turpen-
tine on the fire, and being melted
take it from the fire, and then put in
the Turpentine, stirring it about, in-
corporate all very well together,
~~then put it into a Gally pot, and~~
when it is cold, be sure you couer it
close.

With this Salve, twice or thrice
a day anonynt the cowners of the
H Horses

98 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

Horses Hoofes, close by the Hayre
at the setting on of the Hoofe, and
it will make it shoot fast, and
grow tough and
large.

The Faithfull Farrier. 99

*For hurts vpon the Crowns of the
Hoofes, as Overreach, Stub,
or Pricke, &c.*

First take of Sope, and Salt, of each alike quantitie, and mixe them together like a Paste; Then hauing cut out the overreach, or hurt, and layd it playne, first wash it with Vrine and Salt, or Beere and Salt, and with a Cloath dry it, then bind on the mixt Sope and Salt, not renewing it in 24 houres, and thus doe (if the wound be great) for three or foure dayes together: then hauing drawne out all the venome (as this Salue will quickly do) then take a Spoonfull or two of Train-Oyle, and as much Ceruse (which we call white Lead) and mixe it together to a thick Salue, then spread that vpon the Sore morning and
H 2 Evening

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Evening till it be whole, which will
be effected suddenly; for nothing
doth dry vp sooner, nor is more
kindly and naturall for the bree-
ding of a new Hoofe then this,
as you shall find by
experience.

*This take of Soap, and Salte of
each alike quantity, and mixe
them together like a Masse; Then
having cut out the wound with a
knife, and layd it playne, mixe with
this Wine and Salte, or Rhenish
and mixe it with the Soap, and
bind on the mixt Soap and Salte, not
rewring it in the hooves, and thus
doe it (if the wound be great) for
three or four dayes together: then
washing draine out all the yronie
and this Salve will quickly heale
the wound of two of Rhenish
and as much Ceruse (which
call y^e white Lead) and mixe it to
the Soap and Salte, then spread
it upon the wound morning and
evening.*

*How to helpe Surbating, or sorenesse
in the Feet.*

VHen you find your Horse
to be surbated, presently
clap into each of his fore-feet two
new layd Egges, and crush them
therein, then vpon the top of them
lay good store of Cow-dung, thus
stop him, and in foure houres he
will recover.

*For any Bony excreffion arysing upon
any member of an Horse; as
Splint, Spauen, Curbe,
Ringbone, &c.*

Take the Root of Elicampane
well cleansed, and lap it in a pa-
per, and rost it as you would rost a
Warden in hot embers, then as hot
as the Horse can suffer it (for you
must not scald) after you haue rubd
and chafte the excreffion, clap this
therevnto, and bind it on hard, and
in once or twice dressing it wil con-
sume the excreffion.

Also if morning and evening you
rub the excreffion with the Oyle of
Origanum, it will consume away
the hardnesse.

Obfer.

*Observations in giuing of Fire, or v-
sing of Corosiuues, which heale all sorts
of Farcies, Cankers, Fistulays,
Leprosies, Maungees,
Scabs, &c.*

THere are two wayes to giue
Fire, the one Actuell, and the
other Potentiall; the first is done
by Instrumēt or hot Iron, the other
by Medicine, either Corosiuue, Pu-
trefactiue, or Causticke.

The Actuell fire stoppeth cor-
ruption of members, and stancheth
blood, provided the Sinews, Cords
and Ligaments be not toucht. The
best Instruments to cauterize or
seare with, are of Gold or Silver,
the second best, are of Copper, and
the worst, but most vsuall are of
Iron.

The Potētiall fires are medicins

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Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick. Fa
Corosives are simple or compound; the simple Corosives are Roch-Alome, burnt or vnburnt, Red Corall, Mercury sublimed, &c. The compound are Vnguentum Apostolorum, Vnguentum Ægyptiacum, and Vnguentum Coraceum, with others.

Medecines Putrefactive are your Arsenicke, Resalgar, Chrisocollo, and Aconitum.

Medecines which are Causticke are strong Lye, Lime, Vitriall, Aqua Fortis, and the like.

Corosives are weaker then Putrefactives, and Putrefactives are weaker then Causticks.

Corosives worke in the soft flesh, Putrefactives in the hard, and Causticks breake the sound Skin.

Thus you see the vse of these things, you may apply them at your pleasure, for these cure all sorts of
Farcies

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**Farcies, Cankers, Fistulays, Lepro-
sies, Maungees, Scabbes, and
such like poysonous
Infection.**

How

*How to defend an Horse from
Flies.*

THis is a noysome offence in the Summer-time, therefore when you finde the trouble thereof, take Arsesmart and steepe it in running water, & make it exceeding strong of the Hearbe, & therewith sprinkle and wash the Horse all over, & no Fly will touch him a second time.

The Ivy, or Rue, or Hearbe of Grace will doe the like.

How

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*How to make a white Starre, or white
Spot in an Horses face, or in any o-
ther part.*

TAKE two or three Apples, the
sowrest you can get, and rost
them at a quicke fire, then being in
the height of their heat, take one
of them in a Cloath, or other de-
fence, and having cut off the Skin,
clap the hot Apple to the Horses
Forehead, and hold it hard thereto
till the heat be asswaged, then try if
the Haire will come off, which if it
will not, then take another hot Ap-
ple, and doe as before, then when
the Haire is come off as broad as
you would haue it, take another hot
Apple, and clap it to the scalded
skin, holding it hard to, till all the
skin blister, and come off as well as
the

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the Haire', then annoynt the fore
place twice or thrice a day with
Honey, & the next Haire
which commeth will
be white.

How

*How to keepe your Woollen Horse-
Cloathes, Breast-Cloathes, Rubbers,
and the like from Moathes.*

WHen you turne your Horle
or Horses to Grasse, take
all your Woollen Cloathes of what
kinde soever, and first wash them
cleane, and drie them, then hang
them in the Sunne, dust them, and
brush them, then lay them on some
Fleakes or other open things, a pret-
tie distance from the ground, and
spread all open, then take the hoofs
of Horle, or Cattell, and chopping
them in pieces, burne them vnder
the Woollé things, so as the smoke
may come to them in every part,
then being thorowly smoked, fold
them vp handsomly, and betweene
every fold strow the powder of
Wall-

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Walnut-tree-leaves well dried,
and so lay them vp in a Chest, and
you shall never care for the offence
of Moathes, which is very vnwhol-
some for the Horse, and breeds in
him a dislike.

Others vse to rub their Cloathes
on the wrong sides all over with the
tops and tender parts of Worme-
wood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserve any
Arras, Tapistree, or other hangings,
and any Linnen or Woollen Gar-
ments whatsoeuer.

FINIS.

